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Grange Will Present Play

Greenfield Actors To Appear At Town Hall

"The Old Home Road" To Be Sponsored By Local Group During Early February

Northfield Grange will sponsor a play, "The Old Home Road," during early February according to plans decided upon at the regular meeting of the Grange on Tuesday evening. The play will be given by a group of actors from Guiding Star Grange in Greenfield who presented it several weeks ago in that town with unusual success.

The exact date has not been determined owing to conflicting dates with local events and open dates for the use of the hall. In addition to the present master, Mr. Carroll H. Miller, and the master-elect, Mr. Mark Wright, the following committee will be in charge: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bolton, Mr. Edward L. Morse, Mrs. Evelyn Parker and Mr. Hugo A. Bourdeau.

Following the regular meeting last Tuesday night, the Lecturer, Rev. W. A. White, presented a special program of music and speaking. The song, "Yankee Doodle," was sung by the Grange followed by a reading of its history and origin by Mrs. Ruth Bolton. Each member of the Grange was called upon to recite a short poem. Many were received with much applause for their originality.

A talk on news gathering and distribution methods was given by Mr. Hugo A. Bourdeau, Editor of the Herald. Rev. Mr. White also spoke on his experiences in the newspaper field.

At the next regular Grange meeting, the officers-elect for the current year will be installed by Mr. Fred B. Dole of Shelburne, State Deputy.

Northfield Alumnae To Meet In Greenfield

Northfield Seminary alumnae living in and near Greenfield will gather at the Weldon Hotel Saturday, January 13 when the Franklin County-Northfield Club holds its mid-winter meeting. An 11 o'clock business session will be followed by luncheon at one o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth Homet, a teacher in the science department at Northfield Seminary, will be the guest speaker and Mrs. Belle S. Hall of Ashfield, president of the Club, will preside. Other club officers are Miss Elva Howell of East Northfield, vice president; Mrs. Frank Evans of East Northfield, treasurer; Mrs. Clifton W. Scott of Ashfield, secretary.

Among the members of the Club, all of whom are of course, alumnae of Northfield Seminary, are 23 employees of Northfield Seminary, nine of Mount Hermon School, and three of The Northfield Hotel. These graduates are serving as teachers, department heads, clerks and in other capacities. Including those employed by The Northfield Schools there are 295 Northfield Seminary alumnae living in Franklin County.

Morse-Kimball

The wedding of Mr. Edward L. Morse of Wanamaker Road and Mrs. Ida Kimball of Winchester, N. H. took place on Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. Morse. Both the bride and groom had previously been married and the ceremony took place in the presence of twenty-one of their respective children and grandchildren. Only members of the families were present at the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Johnson Haines, pastor of the Congregational Church in Hinsdale, N. H.

Former Northfield Girl Sings On Radio Program

Miss Olive Sibley, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Horace N. Sibley formerly of Northfield, was heard over a radio broadcasting chain in a concert last Sunday afternoon. She has achieved a notable place in the musical world as a lyric soprano. Her parents are now living in Dover, N. J. Her brother, Norman, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Millbank, N. J.

Bernardston Will Have New Resident Physician

Bernardston will have a new resident physician after February first when Dr. Frank W. Dean will open an office on Center Street.

Dr. Dean, who was recently married to Miss Marion E. Wyman of Keene, N. H., is a native of Greenfield and a graduate of Greenfield High School, DePauw University and Harvard Medical School. He has recently completed his internship at the Hartford City Hospital.

National Bank Holds Meeting And Election

Officers Are Named For Ensuing Year—One Directorship Is Dropped

The annual meeting of the Northfield National Bank was held on Tuesday. Officers for the ensuing year were named. One directorship was dropped this year. The officers elected are: Mr. William F. Hoehn, president; Mr. Clarence P. Buffum, vice-president; Mr. Leon W. Chapman, cashier; Mr. Hoehn, Mr. Frank W. Williams, Mr. Charles C. Stearns, Mr. Clarence P. Buffum and Dr. Richard G. Holton, directors.

Annual Eastern Star Installation Is Held

The annual installation of the officers of Northfield Chapter, O. E. S., was held in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, January 3rd, with a large attendance of members and their friends.

The regular meeting of the Chapter was held at seven o'clock followed by the installation at eight o'clock. Mrs. Maude M. Montague, past matron, was the installing matron and she was assisted by Miss Marion Webster, past matron, as marshal, Mr. Theodore F. Darby, past patron, as installing patron and Mrs. Charlotte F. Wright, past matron, as installing Chaplain. Miss Dorothy Pearson and Mrs. May A. Foley, past matron, were the soloists of the evening.

The following were installed as officers for the year, Miss Ethelred T. Sheldon, worthy matron, Mr. Walter W. Hyde, worthy patron; Mrs. Marion G. Given, associate matron, Mr. Ralph M. Forsyth associate patron, Mrs. Josephine S. Haskell, past matron, secretary; Miss Edith E. Steadler, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth H. Darby, conductress; Mrs. Evelyn H. Parker, associate conductress; Mrs. May A. Foley, past matron, chaplain; Miss Mildred D. Pearson, past matron, marshal; Miss Marion L. Mann, organist; Miss Dorothy E. Pearson, Adah; Mrs. Helen M. Stearns, Ruth; Miss Ida J. Sheldon, Esther; Miss Gladys E. Ellithorpe, Martha; Mrs. Beatrice A. Harris, Electa; Miss Evelyn G. Lawley, warden and Mr. Fred A. Irish, sentinel.

Miss Doris Chase Dies After Lingering Illness

Word has been received in Northfield of the death of Miss Doris Chase after a lingering illness at the home of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Loring B. Chase of Rumford, R. I.

Miss Chase was born in Rocky Hill, Conn., twenty-nine years ago. She spent most of her summers at East Northfield where her parents had a home in the Highlands section. She leaves besides her parents, two sisters, Miss Priscilla Chase of Elton, Ga., and Miss Barbara Chase of East Providence, R. I., and a half-brother, Mr. Loring B. Chase, Jr., who is a student at Middlebury College.

The funeral was held on Thursday from the Rumford Congregational Church of which her father is pastor. Interment was in the Wildwood Cemetery at Amherst.

Northfield People Enjoy Outdoor Picnic In Florida

The Panama City Pilot published in Panama City, Florida, in its issue of January 4th, reports the activities of some Northfield residents who are wintering in the south. The item reads as follows: "Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Coburn, Mr. Levering and sister, Miss Alma, and Mrs. Belle D. Cooke, enjoyed a picnic dinner at the home of Miss Edith Cory on New Year's Day. The main item on the menu was turkey, which was prepared for cooking in all the details by Mr. Levering, and was cooked by Miss Cory. The day was enjoyed by all."

Tax Representative Will Be At Town Hall

Mr. Henry F. Long, commissioner in the Income Tax Division of the Department of Corporations and Taxation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has announced that a representative of the division will be at the Northfield Town Hall on January 31 from ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of aiding taxpayers in making returns. A representative will also be in Greenfield at the Town Hall from 9:30 A. M. until 4 P. M. on January 15, 22 and 29 and on February 5, 12, 19, 26 and 27.

Fruit Growers Elect Peck For President

Mr. Roger E. Peck of Shelburne was elected president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association at the meeting held in Worcester last week in conjunction with the Union Agricultural Conference. Others from this section who were named to office include Dr. W. K. Clark of West Deerfield and Mr. Elliott H. Taylor of Shelburne.

Politics Are Leading Topic

Two Parties To Hold Caucuses During Month

Republicans And Citizens Municipal Party Post Announcements

Politics are again the leading topic of conversation with the announcement of two party caucuses to be held during the month to choose candidates for the town officers at the annual meeting on February 5.

Mr. Ralph O. Leach, chairman of the Citizens Town Committee, has announced a caucus of the Citizens Municipal Party in the Town Hall on Tuesday, January 23rd, at seven-thirty o'clock to nominate candidates for town office.

The offices to be filled are those of town clerk, town treasurer, three selectmen, one member of the school committee for three years, two members of the library trustees for three years, one member of the board of assessors for three years, one cemetery commissioner for three years, collector of taxes, tree warden and four constables.

Locals

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Randall of Northfield on Wednesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary was held on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Fred Palliani with a large number of members present.

At the January meeting of the Northfield Brotherhood next Tuesday, Mr. Frank L. Duley will speak on some of the principal international events during 1933.

Mr. Miles E. Morgan has transferred his residence to the easterly side of Main Street to Mr. Joseph G. Morgan according to papers filed with the Franklin County Registry of Deeds.

Mr. William Wargo of Holyoke has resigned his position as Linotypist for the Northfield Printing Company and has accepted a position on the Holyoke Transcript-Telegram.

The young people's recreational group has petitioned for a longer time to play and dance together; so the time has been extended one-half hour. They will meet in Alexander Hall from 7 until 9:30 o'clock.

Dr. Elliott W. Brown who supplied the First Baptist Church of Brattleboro has been invited to continue during the present month. The church became vacant in November by reason of the resignation of its pastor, Rev. Mr. Swartout.

Instructor Hendriksen was greeted by 48 boys at Mount Hermon Gymnasium last Monday night. This term he will plan for a closing demonstration when parents and friends will be able to see the boys in the calesthenic exercises, relay races, basketball, and the swimming pool.

Prof. I. J. Lawrence of Mt. Hermon will be at No. 3 Schoolhouse at 3:15 p. m. on Sunday afternoon to consider plans for organizing a chorus for No. 3 Sunday School. All who enjoy singing are invited to come and join the chorus regardless of age or church affiliation.

Personal

Mrs. W. P. Stanley has closed her home for the winter and is living at "Kenhome" on Highland Avenue.

Mrs. Fred Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Norton were received into the membership of the Trinitarian Church at the Communion service last Sunday.

Miss Virginia Moody Powell of Wayne, Pa., has ended her visit with her grandparents at Green Pastures, and has returned home.

Miss Ethelred Sheldon, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Northfield Hospital on Monday, is reported as recovering.

Rev. W. Stanley Carne who went to Boston on Wednesday reported that Mrs. Carne is still in the Baptist Hospital for observation.

Gill P. T. A. Will Serve Supper In Town Hall

The Gill Parent-Teachers' Association with the cooperation of a national flour company will serve a pancake-sausage-salad-die supper on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall.

Don't Forget the Grange Card Party on Tuesday night, January 16th at Grange Hall. Only 15¢ for an evening's entertainment and a delicious lunch.—Adv.

Summer Conferences To Be Continued This Year

Formal Plans Not Yet Ready—Mr. A. P. Pitt May Be Chosen For Executive Work

Although formal plans are not yet complete, the Northfield Summer Conferences will be continued again this year according to recent announcements. Since the death of William Revel Moody there has been some question as to the plans for subsequent years.

The present plans indicate that no one person will be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Moody's death, but that the work will be divided among several persons who have been connected with the conferences for many years.

It has been indicated that Mr. A. P. Pitt may be chosen for some important executive post, but no official announcement can be made until after the meeting of the board of trustees.

Many persons are brought to Northfield from all parts of the world during the conference and it is with much pleasure that the townspeople anticipate their continuance.

Seminary News Notes

Miss Fanny C. Hatch, Alumnae Secretary of Northfield Seminary, and Mr. Albert E. Roberts, Alumnae Secretary of Mount Hermon School, will attend the annual district conference of the American Alumni Council to be held Jan. 18 and 19 at Smith College, Northampton. This conference will include all colleges and preparatory schools in New England.

The speaker at Sage Chapel next Sunday will be Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, dean of students at Union Theological Seminary in New York. Dr. Van Dusen will conduct Vespers as well as the movement takes the form of a pledge of unanimous support of the Northfield committee voted at a recent meeting. It reads as follows: "The Republican town committee of Northfield felicitate the Hon. John W. Haigis upon his opportunity to lead the Republican forces to victory at the coming state election. We assure him of our cordial regards and enthusiastic support."

(Signed) T. F. DARBY, Chairman Republican Town Committee

Pledges of support are being received by Haigis daily from all parts of the state but the Northfield action is the first in which any political body of that kind has gone on record in pledging its support to forward his candidacy.

Haigis, in a letter sent to Chairman Darby today, wrote as follows:

"Your note of Jan. 9 giving an account of the action of the Republican town committee, at a recent meeting, pleases me greatly,

and I want to thank you and the other members of the committee for this expression of confidence.

(Signed) JOHN W. HAIGIS

Friends of Mr. Haigis in Franklin county as well as in other sections of Western Massachusetts were disturbed over failure of Carl A. Terry, chairman of the State Republican committee, to invite Mr. Haigis to attend the meeting in Boston of prominent party leaders for the discussion of the 1934 campaign.

The total enrollment at the Seminary this year is 533.

Miss Ellenor Cook presented a program of "Folk Songs from Picturesque Lands" in Silverthorne Hall on Saturday evening.

Miss Cook was accompanied by Maryann Shelley at the piano.

The program included songs and dances in costume from Czechoslovakia, France, Spain and Russia.

Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, Dean of Union Theological Seminary, will be the speaker at a Northfield Seminary faculty meeting to be held at Miss Wilson's home this Friday evening at 7:45. The subject of Dr. Van Dusen's talk will be "Religious Aspects of Secondary School Work."

The total enrollment at the Seminary this year is 533.

In response to widespread inquiries of a large number of friends and citizens of this Commonwealth, I feel that I should now make known my position in connection with the discussion taking place concerning the possible makeup of the Republican ticket to be voted for in the Primary and Election of 1934.

"In 1930, after twelve years of service to the people of Massachusetts, I announced my retirement to private life. Notwithstanding this, there has been a consistent and persistent effort on the part of many persons, whose confidence I have won throughout my public service, to induce me to re-enter public life, and because of this expression of confidence, which I know is sincere and far-reaching, I am willing to have my name presented at the Pre-Primary Convention which takes place in June. If, after due consideration on the part of the delegates in what I hope will be a free convention, I should be honored by the endorsement of that body for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, I would accept this as a call to serve my Party and this Commonwealth.

Last Saturday evening a Junior Party was held at the Seminary and a Senior Privilege at Mount Hermon.

Mrs. William H. Morrow of the Bible department is at the home of her mother in Philadelphia recuperating from an illness.

Coach Thorlef Henrikson began this week as assistant in the Biology department at Mount Hermon.

Mr. Charles Thiebaud, head of the French department, has returned to his duties after a period of serious illness.

Kindergarten Will Be Opened In Town Hall

Word was received in Northfield on Saturday morning that the federal project of a school for children of pre-school age has been approved. The school, which will give instruction in kindergarten work to children over three and under school age, will open within a few days, the date to be announced later.

The class work will be held from 9 to 12 from 1 to 4 in the basement of the town hall under the instruction and supervision of Miss Barbara Williams, who is a graduate of a kindergarten school and has taught children of the town in a private school of her own for several years past. Miss Williams is the daughter of Charles Williams of this town.

It is announced that the salaries, equipment and other expenses of the project will be met by the federal government and there will be no extra expense for the town. Parents who wish their children to attend may notify Miss Williams. Transportation not provided.

As we go to press, we

learn that approval has been given this project and that

Miss Williams has been ap-

proved as the teacher.

Local G. O. P. Support Haigis

Former State Treasurer Gives Statement on Stand

Says He Would Accept Call To Serve Party And His State If Endorsed

Organized movement to secure the candidacy of John W. Haigis as nominee for the office of governor or lieutenant governor at the Republican pre-primary convention this spring has been begun by the Republican town committee of Northfield and will undoubtedly be followed by similar action of other town committees of Franklin county and Western Massachusetts.

This movement takes the form of a pledge of unanimous support of the Northfield committee voted at a recent meeting. It reads as follows: "The Republican town committee of Northfield felicitate the Hon. John W. Haigis upon his opportunity to lead the Republican forces to victory at the coming state election. We assure him of our cordial regards and enthusiastic support."

(Signed) T. F. DARBY, Chairman

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Roosevelt Tells Congress and Nation the New Deal Must Be Permanent—Declares Recovery Policies Are Succeeding.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JUST what President Roosevelt intends to do and what he wants congress to do was not revealed in any detail in the message which he read before a joint session of senate and house at the opening of the regular session. However, it was an excellent speech, addressed to the nation rather than to the congress and heard over the radio by millions of his countrymen who should be encouraged by his general statement of progress made by the recovery administration and all the allied collectivist institutions.

President Roosevelt

In plain, forceful language, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the old methods have gone into the discard and that the new social and economic order upon the lines laid down by the national recovery legislation must be pushed forward and made lasting. Opposition to this, he asserted is found only among a few individualists. In general terms he told of the success of the NRA in lessening unemployment, abolishing child labor, establishing uniform standards of hours and wages and preventing "ruinous rivalries within industrial groups."

The President's claim for farm relief will be questioned by many. Said he: "Actual experience with the operation of the agricultural adjustment act leads to my belief that thus far the experiment of seeking a balance between production and consumption is succeeding and has made progress entirely in line with reasonable expectations toward the restoration of farm prices to parity."

Brief allusion was made to the war debts, and it was stated that stabilization of the dollar is impossible at present because certain other nations are "handicapped by internal and other conditions." The message referred specifically to the disclosures before the senate banking and currency committee of rich and powerful financiers who "evidenced the spirit and purpose of our tax laws," enriched themselves at the expense of their stockholders and the public and through reckless speculation with their own and other people's money, "injured the values of the farmers' crops and the savings of the poor." It also declared the intention of the government and the people to suppress "crimes of organized banditry, cold-blooded shooting, lynching and kidnaping that have threatened our security."

The President's closing sentences especially aroused the supporters of the Constitution. He thanked the members of congress for their cooperation and concluded:

"Out of these friendly contacts we are, fortunately, building a strong and permanent tie between the legislative and executive branches of the government."

"The letter of the Constitution wisely declared a separation, but the impulse of common purpose declares a union. In this spirit we join once more in serving the American people."

THIS message of the President was addressed especially to the American people. A few days before he delivered another that was meant more for the rest of the world. It was his speech on Woodrow Wilson's birthday delivered at a dinner given by the Woodrow Wilson foundation, and in it he vigorously attacked political leaders of other nations for frustrating the hopes of the people for world peace. Ninety per cent of the population of the earth, he averred, is desirous that there shall be no more wars; but the remaining 10 per cent are misleading politicians who have imperialistic designs and selfish motives.

Mr. Roosevelt's peace plan, offered to the world, may be thus summarized:

Every nation would agree to eliminate over a period of years by progressive steps all weapons of offense, keeping only permanent defensive implements. Each nation could inspect its neighbor to insure against offensive weapons.

Every nation would join in a simple declaration that no armed forces would be allowed to cross its borders into the territory of any other nation.

By ruling that such pacts would be effective unless all nations agreed the nations still believing "the use of the sword for invasion" would be pointed out to the powers of world opinion.

The President also proclaimed a modification of the Monroe Doctrine, meaning that it would henceforth be the policy of the United States to undertake no single-handed interventions in any of the

the liquor measures and adjourns early in May.

"There will be no attempt to overthrow the recovery program or to oppose the President. It isn't possible. If there is any sniping the snipers are apt to be left at home."

"We had the extra session and enacted the recovery program and it is just beginning to work. Recovery is on the way."

TORRENTIAL rains lasting many hours wrought disaster in Los Angeles and its suburbs for floods rushed through the towns and countryside and probably 75 or more lives were lost. Glendale, Montrose, La Crescenta, Echo Park, Long Beach, Alamitos Beach, Venice, Redondo Beach and other towns were those in the direct path of the inundation. It was in these places that the heaviest toll of life occurred.

DEVALUATION of the dollar appears to be a certainty of the not distant future, and the Treasury department is getting ready for that step. To start with, it is about to seize all remaining private holdings of gold. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., now secretary, in an order issued under the emergency banking law, demanded the surrender of all gold holdings, with five specific exceptions, regardless of their size.

Failure to follow the treasury's order and conviction carries a maximum penalty of ten years in prison, \$10,000 in fines, or both. The order applies to corporations, partnerships, and associations as well as individuals.

One important exception which still blocks the way to devaluation was left in the new gold order. Federal reserve banks, which own \$3700,000,000 in gold and gold certificates out of a total American gold stock of \$4,300,000,000, were still allowed to keep their gold. How to deprive the reserve banks of this gold legally, or at least of the profit which the banks would otherwise reap from devaluation, has long been puzzling treasury legal experts.

NOW it is up to the United States Court of Claims to decide whether or not President Roosevelt's action in removing William E. Humphrey as a member of the federal trade commission last October was "illegal and void." Mr. Humphrey has fled with the court a petition demanding from the United States a \$1,251,30 which he says is due him as his salary from October 8 to November 30. He

laid before the court a transcript of four letters from the President. Two of them requested his resignation, a third accepted his resignation, although Mr. Humphrey contended, none had been offered, while a fourth contained only these words:

"I am in receipt of your letter of September 27. Effective as of this date (October 7) you are hereby removed from the office of commissioner of the federal trade commission." Mr. Humphrey refused to resign or get out, and formally notified the trade commission of this refusal; but the commission wrote him that it had voted to recognize the executive order of the President. Mr. Humphrey is a Republican and the controversy between him and Mr. Roosevelt has been taken up as a political issue by some others of that party. It is certain to be the subject of oratory and argument in congress. For fourteen years Mr. Humphrey represented the state of Washington in congress, and he was appointed to the trade commission by President Coolidge in 1925 and re-appointed by President Hoover in 1931.

SOME weeks ago Jon G. Duca, premier of Rumania, outlawed the Iron Guard, an anti-Jewish organization. He has paid the penalty, for a member of the guard assassinated him in a railway station in Sinaia. The murderer, who was arrested with two accomplices, proudly admitted his crime.

The assassination came as a climax to a long series of disorders characteristic of the new wave of anti-Semitic radicalism which has swept Rumania since the victory of Chancellor Hitler's anti-Jewish campaign in Germany.

RADICALS in Argentina attempted a revolt at Rosario and Santa Fe, in the northern part of the country, attempting to prevent the forthcoming elections. But the authorities were alert and suppressed the uprising. The mounted police fired on the crowds and a score or more of the rebels were killed and many wounded when they attacked the arsenals and police headquarters.

CARY N. WEISINGER, JR., deputy administrator in charge of the banking code, was fired by General Johnson because he was held responsible for the issue of a press release inferring that Johnson had approved a proposed set of fair banking practice rules that some 700 banks and clearing houses were about to adopt. Johnson suspended the proposed fee schedules, stating that he had never seen them.

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Howe About:

Good Writing

Hypocrisy

Conservatives

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By ED HOWE

THE reviewers of books mention one lately appearing, and written by an old man, who begins by saying: "I have read a great deal, and found books so bad I am encouraged to attempt one myself. What are the mistakes in writing to which I object?" Usually too great length, lack of clearness, and of honesty. (This last fault is so general it is said there has never yet been printed an honest book.) I have worked a long time at this writing, and, now that it is complete, I find it has the faults of those to which I have objected; it is at least no better than the average, and possibly not so good. So I have concluded the good writing long demanded is no more likely to become the rule than good behavior, good looks, good times, good sense, or good health. I have rewritten my book three times, having heard that genius is no more than taking great pains, but now almost taking great pains, but now almost trading goes on just the same."

Most complaints about good principles begin with charges of hypocrisy against those who profess to practice them. Start any man trading, and he will soon be declaring he is the only candid, honest man willing and able to look the facts in the face, and propose an intelligent remedy. . . . That is the way people have always been; God has been unable to do anything with ourselves. . . . Why not try a universal suicide pact?

That might bring about the flow of blood so long expected of rioters. . . . Ten members of a vigilance committee once caught a horse thief, but all failed to hang him. Finally they went into a saloon to drink and talk it over.

Now, the Farm Credit administration must sell bonds. It has authority to sell them to obtain funds, but it is confronted with exceeding difficulty in their sale. Investors are not particularly anxious to take them. Just here is where the politicians find themselves in quandary.

Farm leaders are demanding that the federal government guarantee the interest on those bonds, so they may be sold; and if a guarantee of interest won't suffice, the farm leaders say the interest and principal of the bonds ought to be guaranteed. In either event, congress has to enact the legislation necessary.

Oftentimes, it would seem that congress should be willing to guarantee the interest and principal without any argument. It is a situation, however, not so easily solved, because of the effect elsewhere. If the farm mortgage bonds are guaranteed as to interest and principal, then the owners of homes will, and do, want the same thing. If one gets it, the other must have it or the bonds that are not guaranteed cannot be sold.

That is the whole story. If both of the agencies dealing with mortgages, farm and home, are accorded a government guarantee, then the whole structure of farm and home loan bond issues, running into billions of dollars, in which the government has an interest, becomes a part of the national debt. The national debt now is around \$23,500,000,000. It can go some higher without causing the values of those bonds outstanding to become depreciated. Yet, there is a limit. When that limit is reached, investors everywhere will suffer, banks will suffer to the extent that they have government bonds, life insurance companies that have invested your premium payments and mine in bonds to earn interest will suffer. In short, an overloading of the national debt will wreak havoc. And in the end, taxpayers will pay and pay.

So that point where the politicians find themselves now is at the crossroads. They cannot yield all of the demands of the farm leaders. That would result in things I have described. But they started the farm leaders on their present course by a lot of promises designed to win elections. All the farm leaders are demanding now is that the politicians make good.

Nature is conservative; its worst storms blow, themselves out. Floods and plagues have destroyed millions, but soon the sun shines peacefully again on greater numbers who have somehow found shelter.

Nothing is permanently radical; always conservatism wins as a natural law we cannot escape.

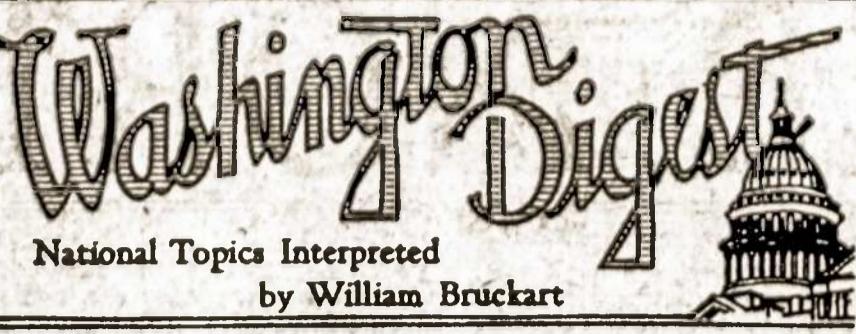
Most people are slouchy, and do not like it when neat persons suggest that they clean up their houses, yards, cut the weeds in fence corners, or remove the spots on their clothes.

Slierius says in his memoirs that the principal trouble he had with his wife was in dividing money he never had. Women, he explains, rarely know how difficult it is for men to make money, and thus always believe their husbands have more than they acknowledge. Daughters have the same difficulty with fathers, and Slierius expresses thankfulness he has none. Slierius was prominent in old Rome as soldier and statesman, but nothing in his book or life indicates he was a money maker. Few men have the gift, but women believe every man has or should have it.

The early weeks of congress already have demonstrated that the session is going to be devoted to the building of campaign fences. Although the votes will not be cast until November, there is dissatisfaction with sitting members of the house and senate in many a bailiwick, and there are ambitious citizens in every one of them who are "willing" to serve the district or the state. Consequently, the job of building campaign fences is under way, and the biennial horse trading of the politicians has begun.

The horse trading of the current session, however, is going to be considerably different than in most sessions of congress. One of the reasons why the trading will be different is that man who sits in the White House. Ordinarily, maneuvers are carried out on the floors of the house or senate that are designed to enable this or that individual to obtain re-election and they are accomplished with little or no interference from the President. President Roosevelt has his program, however, and unless the boys and girls making up the membership of congress line up correctly, they won't get any smile from the Chief Executive when such a smile and some kind words would win the election. It is a tough spot for the candidates.

It might be well to explain how



National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Credit Due.

Japan Looks Ahead.

Useful Plane Work.

Announcing a new five-year plan, Russia also announces important government changes, seeking to make government power less a private corporation concentrated at Moscow in the hands of Stalin and a few men, and spreading authority further out among the territorial units that make up the aggregation of Soviet republics.

During our 1929 boom days, when the Milky Way was the limit, American "best minds" spent their leisure sneering at Russia's effort to wipe out the deadening ignorance and poverty of the Czarist regime.

But to give the devil his due, also Lenin and Stalin, the Russians have taught all their children and many of their adults to read, and have succeeded amazingly in making Russia a partly industrial instead of a purely agricultural nation. And they have had every man and woman constantly at work, while we have had twelve millions idle.

It is interesting to see Russia's efforts to decentralize industry and its control, while in this country, control of industry, business and the lives of citizens is drawn more and more to the center, at Washington.

China, adopting Western civilized ways, is bombing rebels against the present Chinese government, and politely requests Americans and other foreigners to get out of the way of the airplanes. "We do not wish to bomb you if we can possibly help it," say the Chinese.

The American minister, Mr. John Johnson, orders Americans to leave Fukien Province, where the bombing proceeds. The British and French ministers will follow suit.

Japan, taking a different attitude, tells China: "Twenty thousand Japanese and Formosan subjects of the Mikado, now live in Fukien, will not move, and Japan will protect them in their homes, exactly where they are." This may mean another chapter of Chinese-Japanese difficulties.

Chinese pilots managing a score of Chinese bombing planes, have been trained by American fliers.

Young Henry Pu-Yi, once heir to the imperial throne of China, descendant of the Manchus who came down from Manchuria and made themselves rulers of China long ago, finds himself now suddenly emperor of the old Manchurian homeland, rechristened Manchukuo.

The Chinese Republic took away the youthful Pu-Yi's imperial prospects in China, but treated him kindly, supplying plenty of money for his elaborate household. Japan, seizing Manchuria, and wishing to do it tactfully, made the young Prince, whose ancestors once were rulers of Manchuria, the nominal head of the new Japanese possession.

The

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Pu-Yi is now restored to the throne of his ancestors in Manchuria.

Later it might be desirable to restore him, as dummy of Japan, to the other throne of his later ancestors as ruler of all China.

President Roosevelt, talking for this country to South America and the whole world on the Monroe Doctrine, states once more principles underlying that doctrine, and working for peace.

The idea is not to establish any control of coercion of even the smallest South American republic by the United States. The desire is to establish for all the nations on these two American continents protection from foreign control and invasion.

If South American statesmen would read a small pamphlet on the Monroe Doctrine, written by Sir Frederick Pollock, British authority on international law, they would get rid of their "anti-Yankee" prejudices as regards that doctrine.

Constantly, new, useful work is found for airplanes. The Humane Society of Missouri sets a good example, scattering from the sky wheat, kafir corn and ground corn in St. Louis County to feed hungry birds.

Airplanes are used to reforest over-ground, scattering seeds of trees. Vast acres are mapped easily in inaccessible mountainous territory. Aviators provide reliable estimates on timber values, detect in the air, which cannot be done from the ground "demes" that may yield oil, and also spy out forest fires.

Before long it will be hoped that scientists will find a way of fighting fires from the air by "laying down" through the air, a smothering blanket of some sort of extinguishing substance. It can be imagined, therefore, it can be done.

It seems silly that men, able to

should fight forest fires on foot,

with ax and shovel.

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Adequate Shelter to Save the Feed

Live Stock Quarters Must Be Suitable; Can Be Built of Straw.

By W. A. Foster, Agricultural Engineer, Dept., University of Illinois, WNU Service.

As crop production is adjusted closer and closer to domestic needs, there will be less feed to waste, and this means that \$139,000,000 worth of live stock on farms will have to be given adequate shelter.

Poorly sheltered stock cannot make the most of the feed it eats. Then, too, there is the added waste and spoilage that comes when live stock feeding is done without proper protection.

This is especially important because all feed crops were poor. Furthermore, the trend now is toward the adjustment of live stock production, as well as of crops. If farmers are to conserve what live stock they do produce and put higher quality products on the market, they cannot neglect the sheltering of their animals.

Some shelter can be provided with nothing more than a straw pile in the feed lot. It breaks the wind and furnishes some overhead shelter during driving storms. Better than the straw pile is the straw shed, which may be built at a small outlay of time. Forked poles cut from timber and set as posts will support poles, brush and straw for a straw shed. While such sheds are not permanent, they should last for two years and may be rebuilt easily. The saving in manure will more than pay for the time in building.

Then there is the open shed which is open to the south and east. This permits live stock the freedom to come and go as it pleases. By the use of plenty of straw, these open sheds can be made an excellent shelter for the feed bunks. They keep the feed dry until it is eaten and save considerable spoilage and wind loss.

Bull Needs Good Yard and Some Playthings

"The old saying, 'A bull is a necessary nuisance,' need not be true if a farmer has a safe bull yard and breeding stall," says Prof. A. M. Goodman of the New York State College of Agriculture.

A good bull yard will confine the bull safely and provide shelter from bad weather; it will keep the bull strong and virile by allowing him a chance for exercise; it will facilitate herd breeding.

The yard should be constructed of good posts, nine feet long, set in the ground three feet and extending above the ground six feet. Rough planks, poles, or other strong, cheap material should be used for the fence, which should be spiked to the posts on the inside, or the side next to the bull. A breeding rack in a good breeding stall, the entrance of which is controlled by a gate, is of vital importance.

"A bull will take more exercise if he is given something to play with," suggests Professor Goodman. A keg, a log, or a steel drum, he says, will encourage the bull to move about. Or place a strong post six feet tall in the middle of the yard and to the top of this fasten a chain about two feet long. To the lower end of the chain fasten a keg or old milk can. The bull will play with this by the hour.

Soap Making on Farms

Last year witnessed a noticeable revival of soap making on farms, reports the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Farm housewives in some sections of the country have made a little soap now and then as a matter of economy, but this old household art had, until recently, almost disappeared in many sections. In Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and other states home demonstration agents have encouraged soap making on the farms as one of the ways to avoid cash outlay and make use of a farm waste.

Kill the Woodchucks

Woodchuck holes are a great nuisance. They may cause a horse to break a leg, while the mounds may break the cutting bar of a mower or at least blunt the knives. Search out all of the holes and plug up all exits. Into the entrance either put calcium cyanide or else use the exhaust of an automobile. To use the automobile attach a pipe and run the engine for twenty minutes, then plug up the hole and go to the next burrow. In the case of cyanide also the burrows must be carefully closed, preferably with damp earth. When using both these methods care must be taken.

Poultry

LAYING HENS NEED WARM, DRY HOUSE

Idle Buildings Can Be Made Good Quarters.

Chickens last year brought Illinois farmers almost as much cash income as cattle and calves did and more than corn, wheat or oats, but they need a "new deal" in housing accommodations, now that another winter is coming on, it is pointed out by E. G. Johnson, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

This "new deal" need not necessarily mean a new house, however. Many poultry houses already built may be remodeled to incorporate the features and to provide the advantages of the more modern type poultry house. In many cases idle buildings already on the farm can be made into efficient poultry houses by making a few simple changes.

The exterior may not look like a poultry house, but if the remodeled building has proper window arrangement in the front for light and ventilation, low ceiling height, a dry floor and tight walls with insulation behind roosts, it will probably be very satisfactory in every way.

Abnormal temperature changes in the poultry house during the winter cut into egg production, and methods of construction that will keep a more uniform temperature are desirable. This can be accomplished by allowing a small amount of head room in the house, making the walls tight, providing insulation back of and above roosts and providing windows that fit tightly. Everything possible also should be done to prevent damp floors in poultry houses.

Narrow houses can be made more satisfactory and the capacity increased by widening the house. This is usually done by extending the house the necessary width and using a gable or combination roof. Houses with a high ceiling may be remodeled by making a false ceiling. The straw loft serves excellently for this purpose. The common method of remodeling semi-monitor types of hen and poultry houses to avoid the coldness and draftiness usually found in this type of construction is to use a straw loft to shut off the effect of the upper row of windows that cause the draft.

Marketing Turkeys Is Explained in Bulletin

Many farmers could get more for their turkeys if they would improve the quality of the birds and adopt better dressing and packing methods, concludes a marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics, on the basis of investigations in poultry packing plants and terminal markets.

It has been found that many producers expend much labor and money in an effort to raise turkeys of fine quality, and then through improper selection, finishing and preparation of the birds for market, fail to get much of the profit they would otherwise receive.

In a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the specialist tells how to select turkeys for market, how to handle live turkeys, how to feed turkeys, how to kill the birds and bleed them, how to pick turkeys and clean the carcasses, how to wrap the heads, new skin and remove the crops. Hauling to market, grading, weighing, packing, loading and shipping are also covered in this bulletin, entitled, "Dressing and Packing Turkeys for Market."

In a final word, he says: "It is to the interest of the producer, packer and retailer to see that the customer is satisfied with her purchase, so that she not only will continue to use turkey as the center of the holiday dinners, but will buy one occasionally at other times."

Dirt Poultry House Floors

If your poultry house has a dirt floor, clean it out carefully and remove a couple of inches of the dirt and then replace with fresh earth.

This will remove sources of infection. The new dirt should be tamped down solidly as possible so that it will not mix with the litter.

In many dirt-floored houses the constant cleaning has taken the floor down below the surrounding ground. In such cases new dirt should be hauled in to fill above the ground level.

Cause of Infertility

We usually have to look to the breeding stock for the cause of infertility and poor hatchets. Using last year's pullets instead of two-year-old hens is often responsible for poor hatchets and weakly chicks that die before they are ten days old. Hens that are overfat will cause infertility and care must be taken to keep the breeder hens muscular and active. Cod liver oil fed at the rate of one quart to 100 pounds of mash will help matters and so will green feed.

CUBAN FACTS



Air View of Havana Harbor.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

POLITICAL and economic conditions in Cuba are of interest to the people of the United States not only because the island republic is a neighbor, but because millions of dollars of American capital are invested in Cuban commerce and industries, and because the island has become a popular American playground.

Like a gay attired Spanish señorita, Cuba charms the eye; and the glamour of a lurid past, with its pages of piratical plundering, pomp, and high adventure with which it is so romantically linked, quickens interest from the moment it is sighted on the horizon.

The island presents many contrasts. Sea defenses of time-worn rock are relentlessly attacked by jealous waves; yet within these stern barriers are green, rolling hills dotted with royal palms. Luxurious valleys bursting with verdure are shadowed by towering mountains where rock and jungle stand guard in secondary defense against man's onslaught. Even today, more than one-third of its area remains primeval forest!

Summer days in Cuba's higher altitudes are so hot it would seem necessary to lug blankets, if mountaineering is the hobby; yet the nights are surprisingly cold.

It is an island of extreme wealth and dire poverty; a land of sugar, tobacco, exotic fruits, and agriculture; of mining, oil drilling, and business; of speeding airplanes, automobiles and plodding oxcarts; a land of flashing-eyed señoritas and the soft, seductive perfume of the tropics.

Cuba is often called "the island of a hundred harbors," for it is literally snarled-toothed with inlets and bays. These, together with its many keys, offered ideal hiding places supplied with fresh fruits and water to those navigators who knew their way about, while the broad expanse of the harbors of Havana, Santiago, Guantanamo and Cienfuegos, accessible only through narrow inlets, afforded the utmost protection for the less brave.

Today, with modern wharves and port equipment, vessels of any length or draft can be easily handled in several of the harbors, and water to those navigators who knew their way about, while the broad expanse of the harbors of Havana, Santiago, Guantanamo and Cienfuegos, accessible only through narrow inlets, afforded the utmost protection for the less brave.

Cuba formerly imported practically all of its flour and eggs from the United States. Under the depressed sugar prices she embarked upon a program of development of local industries and diversification of manufactures to supply her own needs. In 1927 she imported \$8,692,000 worth of wheat flour from the United States; in 1932 she purchased only \$2,048,000. For the same years the value of fresh eggs purchased in the United States dropped from \$2,066,000 to zero; canned vegetables fell from \$403,000 to \$45,000; lard from \$10,841,000 to \$1,208,000; and so on—all decreases more or less directly traceable to the fact that the price of sugar fell from 20 cents per pound in 1927 to as low as .57 of a cent in May, 1932.

An evidence of this change is observed in the growth of home manufacturers. Shirts, underwear, shoes, straw hats, and linen suits are being made on a large scale never before known.

The production of cotton and rayon socks and stockings has become an important industry, and local manufacturers are turning out rayon garments for women.

The dried beef industry, which plays a major part in the island's food supply, is growing, and canning factories have recently been established for tomatoes, pineapples and other products. Two factors are engaged in making cans.

Sugar cane is grown throughout the island, but the province of Camaguey leads in its production, with Oriente second.

While tobacco also may be grown almost anywhere on the island, three-quarters of the total crop is grown in Pinar del Rio province.

Habana Province is rich.

Habana province, although the smallest, is the richest and most industrial portion of the island. It has sugar mills, model dairy farms,

and other fruits, and is rich in min-

ROADSIDE MARKETING

By T. J. Delohery

ADVERTISING BUILDS BUSINESS

WHEN Hugh Nash of Redfield, S. D., finished selling his best watermelons to wholesalers, thousands still remained in the fields. Pondering a bit as to how he could sell them, he decided to advertise in local newspapers for 40 miles around his farm.

"Watermelon Day," screamed the headline of his advertising. When dusk settled over his farm that Sunday, there wasn't a melon on the place as large as a man's head. More than 500 cars had visited the farm and 6,000 watermelons brought \$500. But that wasn't all. Potatoes, squash, popcorn and a few other such products were bought freely from piles near the gate where customers stopped to pay for the watermelons they picked.

The way "Watermelon Day" took hold was a revelation to me," said Mr. Nash. "I never dreamed the advertising we did would draw so many people. It didn't cost much, but it surely paid big dividends. It all goes to show that producing what the people want is profitable. A little time thinking what things will appeal to the public often gets you more than months of the hardest kind of labor in the field."

E. A. Ikenberry of Independence, Mo., was a county agent until he saw he could make more money advertising fruit himself than trying to teach farmers. Now his orchards produce 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of apples, and he has 12 acres in grapes, strawberries and blackberries. Ikenberry isn't on the main road, but his roadside market is well patronized, thanks to advertising.

Local advertising, good fruit and a square deal for his customers built up a business that not only takes all of his fruit, but hundreds of gallons of cider and thousands of dozens of eggs and countless dressed chickens.

"Good advertising is cheap," he said. "I don't need as much publicity as I did when we started; but I keep my name before the public except on rainy days, when you can't expect anyone to come out."

BARTON BROTHERS
Roadside Farm Market

Fruit—Vegetables

Fresh From the Fields

Coffin's Corner on Haddonfield Road

It didn't take an expert to write that advertising copy which the Bartons used in a three-inch space in their local papers; but it was strong enough to pull \$200 worth of sales in one day. The same amount of produce, sold wholesale, according to the terminal market quotations, would have brought Barton Brothers about \$100, and they would have had to haul it to market, pay commissions and other expenses.

"I can't help but believe in advertising," he explained. "Here's another reason; I spent 63 cents for a classified ad after I had sold 10 large dressed cockerels for \$1.20 each because the return was too small. Local neighbors bought 40 males for breeding purposes through the 21-word ad, paying me \$100. I could have sold almost a dozen more if I had them."

F. C. Crocker, like many other Nebraska pure bred hog breeders, held two big auction sales a year. He sells direct to the farmer now, finding it much cheaper and more profitable. Advertising does the selling.

"Markets patronized by people living in nearby towns can often make good use of newspaper advertising, a medium which is especially helpful in moving surpluses at the peak season," said G. H. Gaston, roadside marketing expert of the Michigan State college. "The plan followed by some growers, when confronted with a surplus, is to reduce the price on the product in question, making it a drawing card to get people to come to the market. Satisfied customers buy other commodities and come again, and though the growers may make little profit on the sale of the featured product, he avoids loss and is doing the thing which will develop his patronage."

The effectiveness of newspaper advertising depends, among other things, upon the location of the market, the kind of products offered for sale, their quality and price, and on the class of people who read the paper. These factors are so variable that the only way for any individual farmer to determine what may be accomplished by this means is to give it a trial.

"Advertising copy should be prepared with the realization that prospective customers will want to know what products are for sale, the prices charged, and where the market is located. Many newspaper offices, if supplied with the essential facts, furnish the service of some one trained in writing advertisements to put them in final form, or at least make suggestions as to how it should be done."

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How I Broke Into The Movies

Copyright by Hal C. Herman

BY CORINNE GRIFFITH

MY CHOICE of a screen career was really more or less accidental. I didn't grow up with any idea of going into motion pictures, as so many other actresses have done. I always loved the theater, and always had a strong interest in the silent drama; but it was an impersonal sort of feeling. I never associated either of them with the thought of a career for myself.

Music was to have been my means of self-expression. While I was still attending school in New Orleans I had my heart set on a thorough musical education. I was to have studied in New York under the best teachers, and then take several years abroad. Whether I could have done anything with this art professionally I really don't know. I was not considering it from the point of view of earning a living at the time—merely as a sort of sublimated sideline.

But before any of these roseate dreams of travel and music in the capitals of the world could come true, my father suffered severe business reverses and the family resources collapsed. Suddenly, and without much warning, it was not only necessary to abandon my ideal but to go out and earn a living. Like many girls, I was without any particular training for battling the world. I had not progressed far enough with my music to make it provide for me, and I knew nothing else that seemed to offer a means of earning a livelihood.

I had relatives in California and went there. The West was certainly kind to me; for I had been on the road for a long time when an incident, trivial in itself, blazed a way for me just when I most needed it. I was dancing one evening at a Santa Monica ballroom with some friends. I did not even know at the time that a blonde beauty contest was being held; but presently I heard my name called out. During the process of elimination I won the contest—much to my surprise and somewhat to my amusement! I had no idea that it would lead to anything. But among the judges was Rollin Sturgeon, then a director for Vitagraph; and he offered me a small part. Needless to say, I accepted.

I played one or two "bits" with Vitagraph and then appeared in two pictures with Earl Williams and one with Harry Morey. They cast me in wild "vamp" roles at first; which was excellent training, as I have since appreciated; for without previous stage experience it would have taken much longer to get over my stiffness and awkwardness before the camera, especially now that talking pictures are in vogue. But those "vamp" parts proved just the right thing to loosen me up and make me forget myself.

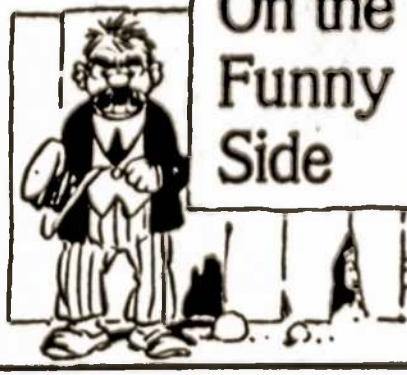
I remember in one of them I wore my first long train; with a mingled feeling of pride and worry. It looked very decorative, but also very dangerous, and I was in continual fear at first lest I trip on it and embarrass some highly dramatic scene with an inglorious fall that most certainly would have changed the picture's tempo from drama to burlesque!

After very few of these roles I was fortunate enough to be sent east and starred in my own right. Fate was good to me, and the winning of that beauty contest undoubtedly saved me many heart-breaking months of discouragement in the extra lists.

WNU Service

About Some Stars
Ralph Morgan was once a guide for tourists in the Adirondacks. . . . Dorothy Peterson clerked in Marshall Field's in Chicago after leaving her home in the Zion colony. . . . Walter Byron sold peanuts to theater-goers. . . . Alan Dinehart worked his way to Chicago by tending a cartload of T. Longhorns from his home in Indiana. . . . Miriam Hopkins was a chorus girl in New York. . . . Alice White was a telephone operator, then a script girl. . . . Victor Jerry was once a wrestler.

On the Funny Side



STICKLER FOR MOTHER
"Mother, it's polite always to say 'Thank you' for anything, isn't it?"
"Yes, dear."
"And it's rude to speak with your mouth full, isn't it?"
"Certainly."
"Well, then mother, if I say 'Thank you' with my mouth full, am I polite or rude?"

The Northfield Herald

Northfield, Mass.

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Telephone 230-3

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NORTHFIELD PRINTING CO.
HENRY R. GOULD
President and General Manager
FRANK W. WILLIAMS
Treasurer

Friday, January 12, 1934



EDITORIAL

The Motorist's Resolutions

As 1933 ends, early reports indicate that there was an increase in motor vehicle fatalities and injuries over 1932 in spite of the fact that fewer cars were operating during the year. The last quarter was especially bad.

Predictions are that fatalities will approach 30,000 and injuries 1,000,000. This is a record that certainly should not be repeated.

A set of New Year's resolutions for the motorist is a good starting point for a safe 1934:

1. Drive at speeds suited to traffic conditions; slowly, in the city, moderately, on the open highway.

2. Use better judgment in passing. Wait until there is 500 feet of clear distance ahead before attempting to maneuver.

3. Slow down at intersections.

4. Obey traffic signals.

5. Watch out for pedestrians.

These are the five most neglected rules of the road. Obedience to them would have saved majority of the lives and limbs lost during 1933. Remember them in 1934.

Belated Thanks To The Caroler's of Christmas Eve

The Caroler's of Christmas Eve came to my lowly dwelling. Sweet memories in song to leave, Of Holy Christ Child telling. For Heaven itself hath ne'er sufficed To chant the glory of our Christ.

As blended voices charm the ear With sweetness in the gloaming, As doves when sunset shades draw near On eager pinions homing, May we by Angel songs enticed Sound forth the praises of our Christ.

May He who brought Good-Will to man, And balm for every sorrow, Direct our lives in every plan Tho' dark or light the morrow; And may we know the peace unpriced Which center's in the heart of Christ.

Mrs. M. L. Houghton

South Church Notes

Rev. Mary Andrews Conner

Minister

9:45 A. M. Church School
10:45 A. M. Church Worship. The service will be built around the thought "Had I But One Year More To Give."

On Friday evening from seven until nine-thirty, the young people of the church will meet with other young people of the town at Alexander Hall.

The C. E. Williams' Store Leased To Grocery Concern

The Economy Stores, Inc., have leased the store space formerly occupied by the C. E. Williams' store on South Main Street and will take possession on February first.

Send \$1

for the next 5 months of THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Make the most of your reading hours. Enjoy the wit, the wisdom, the companionship, the charm that have made the Atlantic, for sixty-five years, America's most quoted and most cherished magazine.

\$1.00 (mentioning this ad)

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
• Arlington St.
Boston

THE STORY OF NORTHFIELD

LIFE IN EARLY NORTHFIELD

BY HENRY H. FRANKLIN

X

An Agricultural Community

We have thus far been concerned in our story with the sequence of events of the rounding and development of Northfield up to the year 1720. It now becomes appropriate to the better understanding of our narrative to pause momentarily while we gain a picture of the ordinary aspects of life in the community about this time. Being on the frontier where conditions of travel and communication were at best dangerous and difficult, the settlers necessarily led a simple, rugged existence. The civilization of this whole section of the country was, of course, agrarian. The only industries or institutions in the village were those directly connected with agriculture or those upon which life in such a place was dependent. Naturally the primary concern of all was for the staples of shelter, food and clothing. Whatever of luxury or culture was evident was from the outside and of secondary consideration.

All houses and other buildings were situated along the town street, the location of which remains unaltered to this day. Each family built upon its own home-lot and according to its own tastes and resources. Magnificence was by the nature of the community, unadorned. Simplicity and serviceability were the unexpected rules.

The dwellings for the most part were set well back from the street and were appended at the rear by a series of sheds and barns for the accommodation of stores and stock. The houses were wooden frame structures usually two stories high with a high single-gable roof slanting down almost to the ground at the back. Although this type has come to be known as "Colonial" in reality it was the established form for simple English houses of the day.

The supply of building needs brought into the village one of the few fields of activity which were not strictly agricultural. One very important man in town was the blacksmith, who made all the tools used in-building as well as farming. Up until 1720 it had been necessary to go to Deerfield where Ebenezer Field skillfully practised this trade. The offer of the land grants already mentioned as set aside for a smith induced him to remove to Northfield this year where he administered to many needs of the community.

Not only did he shoe horses and repair wagons but he was also the source of all such necessary appliances as hammers, axes, nails, plowshares, loom-irons, cranes, hog-rings and all other tools used daily by the townspeople.

Homespun and Handwork

In the matter of clothing each family was likewise self-supporting. Every article worn by every member of the household was made at home. Hence the necessity of raising flax and keeping sheep.

In order to make linen cloth the flax was first cured, then broken and spun by the men after which it was spun into thread on the "little wheel" by the women. Bleaching and dyeing were the next steps in the process but the only available dyes were logwood and indigo.

The spinning of two skeins of thread was considered a good day's work. Hand looms were next used to convert the thread to cloth. The manufacture of woolens was a similar process except that the wool must be sheared, washed, treated with goose-oil and carded before spinning on the "great wheel."

A thorough knowledge of spinning and weaving cloth was as much a necessary accomplishment for every girl before she could get married as was the mastery of sewing and cooking.

Shoes were fashioned by the man of the house unless a cobbler was to be had. One of the garrison soldiers, Joshua King, did this work in the village while stationed there. In 1725 he moved to Northfield to set up his trade.

So we see the early Northfield was homespun from the bottom of

his soles to the crown of his cap.

From the foregoing paragraphs it is evident that in the staples of shelter, food and clothing Northfield was entirely self-dependent and could have easily maintained a policy of absolute economic isolation. There were however a few things brought in from the outside. Itinerant traders, scarce though they were, did occasionally appear at the town to barter with the housewives. In exchange for furs of marten, woolong (fisher-mink) and muskrat such luxuries as sugar, coffee, spices, pewter dishes, silks and books might be obtained. But in general the Northfield women had to be content to struggle along on what was at hand and think little of the fineries of life in the outer world.

The home furnishings were made by the men-folk of the village and in consequence were simple and crude. Nevertheless they served their purpose admirably and for sturdiness they outmatched the finest Chippendale. The handiwork of the women did much to brighten up the home and make it liveable. The only lighting system available was the use of pine candles, pitchy pine knots which burned with a luminous flame, but the light afforded by the hearth was not inconsiderable.

Occasionally, after the slaughter of a fat beef, tallow candles might be had for the making. The cooking was all done over an open fire in the huge fireplaces which thus had the three-fold purpose of house heating and lighting, and cooking. Ovens were generally built into the chimneys whence every Saturday night came the savory odor of baking pork, beans and bread.

The Staff Of Life

Almost all items of food used by the community were produced at home. The crops consisted of wheat, rye, barley, hay, oats, flax and the ordinary garden vegetables.

Each family had livestock to supply its meat and dairy products.

Most of the farms were replete with cattle, swine, sheep and poultry besides the usual draft animals (either oxen or horses) and numerous dogs and cats.

One very necessary industry of the village was the grist mill operated by Steven Belding. The flour ground in this mill was the only commodity ever exported and this but rarely, all the rest being consumed at home.

Another extra - agricultural pursuit conducted in the town was the manufacture of malt and brewing beer and ale.

The malt was generally made of barley although sometimes meslin and wheat were substituted.

The beer made from the hops and malt was the only alcoholic beverage until the advent of hard cider and cider brandy.

These latter drinks became common with the development to maturity of the apple orchards which some of the enterprising settlers had cultivated.

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In 1725 he moved to Northfield to set up his trade.

So we see the early Northfield was homespun from the bottom of

his soles to the crown of his cap. From the foregoing paragraphs it is evident that in the staples of shelter, food and clothing Northfield was entirely self-dependent and could have easily maintained a policy of absolute economic isolation. There were however a few things brought in from the outside. Itinerant traders, scarce though they were, did occasionally appear at the town to barter with the housewives. In exchange for furs of marten, woolong (fisher-mink) and muskrat such luxuries as sugar, coffee, spices, pewter dishes, silks and books might be obtained. But in general the Northfield women had to be content to struggle along on what was at hand and think little of the fineries of life in the outer world.

The home furnishings were made by the men-folk of the village and in consequence were simple and crude. Nevertheless they served their purpose admirably and for sturdiness they outmatched the finest Chippendale. The handiwork of the women did much to brighten up the home and make it liveable. The only lighting system available was the use of pine candles, pitchy pine knots which burned with a luminous flame, but the light afforded by the hearth was not inconsiderable.

Occasionally, after the slaughter of a fat beef, tallow candles might be had for the making. The cooking was all done over an open fire in the huge fireplaces which thus had the three-fold purpose of house heating and lighting, and cooking. Ovens were generally built into the chimneys whence every Saturday night came the savory odor of baking pork, beans and bread.

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At The Lawler

GREENFIELD

Afternoons at 2:15; Evenings at 7:30. Holidays and Sunday Continuous from 2:15.

Friday and Saturday Two Big Hits

Kay Francis Ricardo Cortez Gene Raymond THE HOUSE ON 56th STREET PLUS

Radio's Riotous Funsters Come To Life On The Screen "MYRT AND MARGE" Pathé News

Sunday Through Wednesday Two Big Hits "FLYING DOWN TO RIO" Dolores Del Rio Fred Astaire Gene Raymond Ginger Rogers PLUS

"16 FATHOMS DEEP"

With Sally O'Neil Creighton Chaney

Thursday Through Saturday Irene Dunn Clive Brooks Nils Asther IN "IF I WERE FREE" PLUS

Edmund Lowe Shirley Grey Ralph Forbes IN "BOMBAY MAIL" Pathé News Coming Soon Eddie Cantor IN "ROMAN SCANDALS"

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday and Saturday On Our Stage Oscar O'Brien's "BY-TOWN TROUBADOUR'S"

They are also known as the "Alouette Quartet"

On the Screen Carole Lombard in "BRIEF MOMENT" ALSO Bob Steele in "THE RANGER'S CODE"

Starting Sunday-Four Days Marion Davies and Bing Crosby in "GOING HOLLYWOOD" With Fif D'Orsay and Stuart Erwin ALSO Tim McCoy in "THE WHIRLWIND"

Latchis Theatre

BRATTLEBORO

Saturday Only Tim McCoy in "STRAIGHTAWAY" With Sue Carol News-Comedies-Novelty

Monday and Tuesday "I WAS A SPY" With Madeline Carroll Herbert Marshall — Conrad Veidt Also News and Novelties

Wednesday and Thursday Colleen Moore in "POWER AND THE GLORY" With Spencer Tracy and Helen Vinson Also Latest News

Auditorium

Friday and Saturday James Dunn in "JIMMY AND SALLY" With Claire Trevor Also News and a Laurel & Hardy Comedy

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Loretta Young & Spencer Tracy

Thursday Only "PROSPERITY" With Marie Dresser and Polly Moran

AT THE VICTORIA

The "By-Town Troubadour's" coming direct from Montreal, Canada, will make a personal appearance at the Victoria Theater on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Jan. 11-12-13. The personal of this quartet consists of Jules Jacob, 1st Tenor, Roger Filiault, 2nd Tenor, J. Andre Trotter, Baritone, Emile Lamarre, Bass, Oscar O'Brien, Director.

This organization, giving in appropriate costumes, the rollicking songs which have made such a tremendous hit in Canadian fests.

and elsewhere, will make future appearances in the United States, giving the songs of the French Canadian voyageurs and lumberjacks. From Greenfield they go direct to the Roxy Theatre New York City.

In addition to the singing of the Troubadours, an excellent picture program has been arranged.

The following review from Montreal's leading journal gives some idea of the treat in store for the Victoria patrons.

"The By - Town Troubadours charmed their public as much with their delicate interpretation of the ballads and roundeau. They have proven themselves to be masters in their art."—Adv.

Hinsdale

WALLACE JONATHAN BAILEY

Mr. Wallace Jonathan Bailey, age 72, died early Tuesday evening after a week's illness. He was born in Coventry, Vt., Aug. 15, 1861, son of Jonathan and Martha (Newcomb) Bailey. About forty-four years ago he married Miss Annie Chamberlin of this town, who died in 1921. Seven years ago, he married Miss Ida Green of this town, who survives him. He was employed by the Amidon Woolen Mill as night watchman for many years.

Besides his widow he leaves a son, Charles Bailey of Rutland, Vt., a daughter, Miss Pauline Bailey of this town; and one brother, C. D. Bailey of Orleans, Vt.

The funeral was held at the home last Friday afternoon with Rev. J. A. Haines officiating. Burial was in Pine Grove Cemetery.

Miss Joan V. Redding

Miss Joan V. Redding, 55, died last Friday at the home of her sister, where she had been seriously ill for four months. Death was caused by cancerous trouble.

She was born in Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1878, a daughter of William and Ellen (Brosnan) Redding. She was employed for eighteen years as hostess at The Tavern in Gloucester, Mass., spending the winters in Bermuda and Bellair, Florida. Miss Redding was a member of the Companions of the Forest in Gloucester. She leaves only her sister Elizabeth, wife of Walter Crawford.

The funeral was held in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Burial was at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

High School

In a recent class meeting the Junior Class voted to hold a semi-public whist party on January 25, in the basement of the Catholic Church.

The Sophomore Class has selected their class rings. The rings are to be silver on which the Class numerals and insignia are to be engraved.

The Annual High School Fair which is usually held the latter part of February will be postponed until the Friday immediately preceding the April vacation.

Congregational Church

The Comrades will have a social Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the church vestry.

The Ladies' Missionary Society will hold their meeting at the home of Mrs. Hubert L. Brown, this afternoon. Mrs. William Watson has charge of the program.

Eastern Star

The officers for the ensuing year were installed Friday evening by Mr. Paul Chamberlain, Mrs. Roger Streeter, and Mrs. Roger Holland. The officers installed were as follows: Mrs. Paul Chamberlain, Matron; Mr. Mark Chamberlin, Patron; Mr. Ray Fletcher, Associate Patron; Mrs. Leon Campbell, Associate Matron; Mrs. Clarence Hildreth, Chaplain; Mrs. Dora Smith, Marshal; Miss Elizabeth Kimball, Warden; Mrs. Mark Chamberlin, Organist; Mrs. Marion Powers, Secretary; Mrs. Roy Taylor, Treasurer; Mr. Leon Campbell, Sentinel; Ruth, Mrs. U. Carpenter, Naomi, Mrs. Jack Watkins, Esther, Mrs. E. Sargeant, Elector; Mrs. I. Bailey, Ada; Mrs. Roger Streeter.

Special music was furnished by Misses Barbara Garfield, Lucille Smith, and Mildred Burns. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

If Mr. Frank P. Britton of Northfield will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

JOHN C. LEE, Register
39-41-43

Warwick

MRS. FLORA HASTINGS

The body of Mrs. Flora Hastings, 77 widow of Samuel Hastings, who passed away at the Eastern Star Home in Orange last week Wednesday, was brought here on Saturday for burial. Mrs. Hastings spent the greater part of her life in this town, leaving about three years ago to live at the Eastern Star Home.

Mrs. Edna Bunack of Brooklyn N. Y., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Phillips of Petersham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips last week.

Mr. William Taylor and two children spent the holidays in Lenox with Mrs. Taylor's parents.

Mrs. Mary Houghton is quite ill at the home of her son in Worcester. Her many friends in town are hoping for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Elsie Soderberg of New Sweden, Me., has returned home after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Nordstedt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morse and family have moved into the "Temple" summer home pending the completion of their new home in that neighborhood.

Mr. George D. Shepardson is seriously ill with pneumonia attended by Dr. Alexander of Orange. His son George, Jr., is carrying the mail.

Mrs. William Ryan and children who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Ryan's mother, Mrs. P. W. Goldsbury, have returned to their home in Whatford.

Miss Elinor Brown of Winchester, N. H., a graduate of the Keene Normal School has been engaged to teach the primary department of the village school succeeding the late Miss Esther Tarr.

The officers of Warwick Grange are to be installed this Friday night. Mr. Ralph Witherell and Mrs. Catherine Taylor of Warwick Grange were installed Assistant Stewards of Franklin-Worster Pomona last Thursday evening.

If Mr. Walter H. Smith of Greenfield will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

Legal

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, FRANKLIN, SS. Case 25266 PROBATE COURT

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of GRACE L. RODGERS late of Northfield in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to M. Eleanor Rodgers of said Northfield without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Greenfield, in said County of Franklin, on the first Tuesday of February A. D. 1934, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in The Northfield Herald, a newspaper published in said Northfield, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, FRANCIS NIMS THOMPSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

JOHN C. LEE, Register
39-41-43

Charter No. 13172 Reserve District No. 1

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NORTHFIELD NATIONAL BANK, OF NORTHFIELD, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 30, 1933

ASSETS

Loans and discounts	\$1,222.61
Overdrafts	22.84
United States Government securities owned	\$1,195.31
Other bonds, stocks, and securities owned	70,461.26
Furniture and fixtures	1,250.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	20,371.26
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	12,661.45
Other assets	216.03
Total	\$170,506.74

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits	\$9,240.03
Time deposits	53,232.59
Public funds of States, counties school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	11,628.76
United States Government and postal savings deposits	346.11
Deposits of other banks, including certified and cashier's checks outstanding	1,951.74
Capital account:	
Common Stock, \$50 shares per \$100	
Surplus	825,000.00
Undivided profits	6,300.00
net	8,121.60
Reserves for contingencies	400.00
Total, including Capital	\$170,506.74

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, etc.

I, LEON W. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEON W. CHAPMAN, Cashier Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1934.

SAMUEL E. WALKER Notary Public

My Commission Expires Jan. 25, 1935

Correct—Attest:

WILLIAM F. HOEHN CHARLES C. STEARNS FRANK W. WILLIAMS

(SEAL) Directors

REPORT OF HOLDING COMPANY

AFFILIATE OF A NATIONAL BANK

Made in compliance with the requirements of the banking act of 1933 Report as of December 30, 1933, of Western Massachusetts Investment Associates, Greenfield, Mass., which under the terms of the Banking Act of 1933, is affiliated with Northfield National Bank, Northfield, Mass. Charter No. 13172 Federal Reserve District No. 1.

Function or type of business— Holding Company

Manner in which above-named organization is affiliated with national bank, and degree of control—

Owns directly a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the bank.

Financial relations with bank:

Stock of affiliated bank owned 175 shares \$26,250.00

Stock of other banks owned 334 shares \$66,000.00

Amount on deposit in affiliated bank None

Loans to affiliated bank None

Borrowings from affiliated bank None

Other information necessary to disclose fully relations with bank None

I, D. ROLLIN ALVORD, Treasurer of Western Massachusetts Investment Associates, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. ROLLIN ALVORD, Treasurer

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of January, 1934.

HARRY M. BROWN Notary Public

(SEAL)

If Mr. Leon I. Taber of Mount Hermon will call at THE HERALD office, he may receive a free ticket to the VICTORIA Theatre.

Northfield's I.G.A. Store

LUMAN A. BARBER, Prop.

Offers the Following Specials

Native Fowl	lb. 19c
Standing Rib Roast	lb. 19c
Fresh Pork Shoulders	lb. 10c
String End of Ham	lb. 7c
Home Made Sausage	lb. 18c
Oranges, Floridas	doz. 15c

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE

By FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES

G. Frances Parkinson Keyes

SYNOPSIS

In a mood of disappointment through her inability, due to the awkwardness of her body, to put finishing touches to her costume for long anticipated country dance, Anne Chamberlain is irritated by the stolidity and lack of imagination displayed by her escort, George Hildreth (points her shares with most of her acquaintances). A visitor in the community, Neal Conrad, young lawyer, is to be the "sense of the evening," and Hildreth is vaguely jealous. Conrad is impressed by Anne's fresh young beauty and charm.

CHAPTER II—Continued

"It was written by quite a famous Austrian composer—Strauss. The best thing he ever did. Listen to it, don't talk, and dance it. If you've never waltzed to it before, you don't know what dancing can be."

She had never known before what dancing could be! That was true enough, whatever the music was, far truer than he guessed. Or did he guess? She hoped he did not—fear him so longed to tell him so herself. But she was speechless. A silence no less insidious than the sensuous strains of the singing melody bound her. She could not break it, not even when, at the last lingering bars, his encircling arm tightened for an instant and then relaxed its hold, and she felt his fingers on her bare elbow, guiding her lightly.

"Out this way. To the left, under those maple trees. Let me help you. The seat is rather high."

(What was the magic of those strong, white hands, so different from any hands that had ever touched her before?)

"Do you mind if I smoke?"

"No."

"Possibly you'll join me?"

"Oh, no!"

"That wasn't fair. I knew you wouldn't. I only wanted to hear you say it."

"Why?"

"I don't know. But I like your voice. Where did you learn to use it so well?"

"I never learned at all. I've just kept trying—I thought about it, I mean, and practiced by myself. And I love beautiful English. But I've never heard much."

"Where did you go to school?"

"In West Hamstead, at the district school until I was old enough to go to high school. I teach the district school myself now."

"And you went to high school?"

"Here in Hamstead. I lived with Mummer's Aunt Sarah. She was an old lady, a cripple. She was awfully good to me. She let me come and live with her and work for my board and go to school. If she hadn't I'd have had to go out as hired help when I was thirteen."

"Are—are your parents dead?"

"Oh, no. But they've never seemed to prosper. Pupper's had hard luck, and Mummer isn't strong." Anne hesitated a moment, and then continued, in a burst of confidence, "I'm afraid you won't say anything about loving to hear me talk again, after hearing me call them Mummer and Pupper. But I did when I was a little girl, and when I learned that I ought to say Mamma and Papa, they wouldn't let me change. They thought I was trying to put on airs."

"I see—so you've never been away from Hamstead?"

"Well, of course I go to Wallacetown. On errands. And once in a while to a show."

"Wouldn't you like to go further away than that?"

"Wouldn't I like to? What do you suppose?"

"Well, I suppose you would. So why don't you? Why don't you let me come and take you for a nice long drive up through the mountains in my automobile?"

Anne was speechless. It was impossible—and yet it had happened. For the first time in nearly an hour, she remembered the existence of George. And only because it would be such a satisfaction to tell him that his jeering prediction had come true. Then her heart smote her. George would be hurt, terribly hurt, by the mere knowledge that the invitation had been extended. If she accepted it he would be stricken.

"I could come for you right after breakfast," Neal went on, "then we could stop in Wallacetown and pick up Mrs. Griffin and Roy. We could have lunch at some hotel. We could go a long way in a day, you're no idea. Then I'd bring you back in the evening."

"Oh, I can't. You have no idea how much work there is for me to do at home. And there's extra washing to do this week."

"We could go on Sunday."

"On Sunday? I don't believe you understand our ways. We never go anywhere on Sunday."

"Well, couldn't you, for once?"

"No—even if I thought it was right. I have to play the organ in

church and teach my Sunday school class, and—"

"Wouldn't somebody else do that for you, just once?"

"No one ever has."

"That's no sign no one ever would. You might ask."

She tried to shake herself free from the lure of his suggestion.

"I—George wouldn't like it at all if I did."

"Who is George?"

"George Hildreth. He lives on the next farm to ours."

"I see. You are engaged to him?"

"No, but—"

"But he wants to be?"

"Yes. I've known him for years. He brought me here tonight."

"Three cheers for George!" said Neal heartily. "I don't believe you

her fluttering breast to her throat. I laughed. All is fair in love and war. He knew that he had won.

When he emerged, Mrs. Griffin accosted him, and asked what he would like to take along for a lunch.

Anne, meanwhile, was having difficulties, too. She decided that it would be wiser to take the bell by the horns, and tell George about the invitation at once. They were on their way back over the hills when she broached the subject.

"George," she said, "do you remember what you said to me on the way in? About Neal Conrad asking me to go out with him in his horseless carriage? Well, he has."

George gasped and then sputtered.

"The fresh city guy! I hope you give him all that wuz comin' to him."

"I told him I'd be pleased to go. You suggested it yourself! Why should I think you'd mind, after that?"

"Are you goin' just to get even with me?"

It would have been welcome tidings, she knew, if she had said she was. But she was too honest.

"Partly—a little. But mostly because I want to. I've never been to the mountains."

"Are you goin' off alone with this feller?"

"Of course not. Mrs. Griffin and Roy are going, too."

"Wal, you went outside—an' set with him quite a spell, I noticed. Did he kiss you?"

"Of course not. I think you're awfully vulgar and—insulting. I don't believe he even thought of such a thing."

"You know darned well he did."

"Well, then, it's all the more credit to him because he didn't do it! It's more than you would have done, with the same chance!"

"You ain't comparin' me an' him, are you?"

"I am not. There's no comparison possible."

They were actually quarreling.

The evening on which George had counted so much was turning out worse than a failure.

"I don't care if you do. If you say another word, finding fault, I'll jump out of this buggy and walk home!"

"I think you've acted real mean," he mumbled.

"I don't care if you do. If you say another word, finding fault, I'll jump out of this buggy and walk home!"

She meant what she said, and George knew it. There was nothing to do but relapse into sullen silence. Not another word was spoken during the six-mile drive. They even parted without saying good-night.

She meant what she said, and George knew it. There was nothing to do but relapse into sullen silence. Not another word was spoken during the six-mile drive. They even parted without saying good-night.

It was after two when Anne slipped into bed. An hour later before she fell asleep. But she was up again at five and by seven the "extra wash" was on the line, and she had started picking the beans. While they were cooking, she ironed. And when the dinner dishes were dried and stacked away, she asked her father if she might take the team and drive to Wallacetown.

"Land sakes, Anne, can't you never be still? Wal, go ahead, ef you so set on it."

She escaped before he could change his mind, without even waiting to put on a fresh dress. It was half-past one already, and it would take her until nearly three to reach Wallacetown. The bank closed at that hour, and the bank was her first objective. She reached it barely in time.

"I want to draw some money out of my savings bank account," she said breathlessly.

"Surely she wouldn't expect me to insult the girl by inviting her to go off on an all-day trip with me without a chaperon!"

"Good Lord, Neal! You don't need to invite her at all!"

"Look here, Roy, I thought you were a friend of mine. You're not acting much like one."

Roy felt a pang of contrition. He was a gentle creature.

"I'm sorry, Neal. I shouldn't have spoken as I did. Anne's a nice girl. Every one admits that. I'd be as sorry as anyone to see her get into trouble."

"It's inconceivable that she should get into trouble," said Neal icily.

"Yes, of course. What I meant was—go ahead and ask Mother. I'll say what I can to her, too."

"Thank you," said Neal still coldly.

Because of his repentant spirit, Roy said even more to his mother than he had intended. But in spite of this intercession, Neal found her adamant when he first approached her.

"I couldn't think of it, Neal. It would make talk, going on a Sunday."

"It's the only day the poor girl can go. She works like a dog all the rest of the time."

"And I don't know her at all. It wouldn't seem natural starting off that way with a stranger."

"Why, I should think you'd like to get acquainted with her. She and Roy are such good friends."

Hoy's mother looked at her guest for a moment with bewilderment?

What was he suggesting? That her precious child, the only companion of her declining years—Roy—and one of those Chamberlains! It was unthinkable!

"I'm trying to cut him out. I thought perhaps you wouldn't mind. But of course—"

Neal went into his bedroom, shut the door carefully behind him, and

Novelty Is the Word for Velvets

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

THEY WON'T MIX

Business combined with pleasure is sure to hinder the business.

CONSTIPATED After Her First Baby

Finds Relief Safe, All-Vegetable Way

She had given up hope of anything but medical remedies until she learned of famous all-vegetable NR Tablets (Nature's Remedy). But after years of chronic constipation and biliousness—with a change! New pep—new color and vitality—freedom from bowel sluggishness and intestinal poisons. This all-vegetable laxative now takes the entire bowel, gives complete, thorough elimination. Get a 25c box. All druggists.

TO-NIGHT TOMORROW Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10¢.

TUMS Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10¢.

RELIEVE ECZEMA

Don't suffer needlessly. Stop the itching and induce healing—begin now to use

Resinol

Burpee's Giant Zinnias 3 Pkts for 10¢

Three beautiful Giant Mammoth Zinnias, one full-size packet each of Scarlet, Yellow and White. Price 10¢. Burpee's Garden Book, \$1. World's greatest garden guide describing all kinds of flowers and vegetables, rare seeds. Lower prices. Write for the BOOK today. W. Atlee Burpee Co., 272 Burpee Ridge, Philadelphia.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

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(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) © 1934 Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for January 14**THE BAPTISM AND TEMPTATION OF JESUS CHRIST**

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 3:13-4:11; **GOLDEN TEXT**—Wherefore it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. Hebrews 5:17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Jesus Was Baptized.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Meets the Test.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus Faces His Life Work.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—God's Victorious Son.

The baptism and temptation of Jesus should not be thought of as part of his preparation for his great work, as is represented by many writers. They should rather be viewed as the formal entrance of the Messiah, the king upon his mission. In the baptism we have the act of dedication of himself to his work which made full a righteousness, and in the temptation we have a record of his first official conflict with the devil whose works he came to destroy.

I. The Baptism of Jesus, the King (3:13-17).

1. His coming to John (v. 13). While the forerunner was discharging his office, the king emerged from his seclusion at Nazareth and demanded baptism at John's hands.

2. John's hesitancy (v. 14). The incongruity of this demand with the purpose of baptism brought from John a protest, but upon Jesus' satisfactory explanation John baptized him.

3. The significance of his baptism (v. 15). Its significance is found in harmony with the central purpose of his coming into the world, which was to secure for his people salvation through death and resurrection. This act was the official entrance upon his work. It was an act of consecration on his part to the work of saving his people through sacrifice. Christ was baptized not because he had sinned, but because he took the place of sinners to be a substitute for them.

4. Approval from the opened heavens (vv. 16, 17). Immediately following his consecration to his work the heavens were opened and the Spirit came and abode upon him, followed by words of approval from the Father.

II. The Temptation of Jesus, the King (4:1-11).

The temptation was the opening battle of the dreadful conflict between Christ and Satan. In this struggle note:

1. The combatants (v. 1).

a. Jesus Christ—He went immediately from the place of anointing and heavenly recognition as the Son of God, to meet the arch enemy of the race.

b. The devil—The one with whom Christ struggled here was a real, personal being, filled with cunning and malice, and possessing great power.

2. The battleground (v. 1). It was the wilderness of Judea. The first man was tempted in a garden with the most pleasant surroundings, and failed. The last man was tempted in a bare wilderness, and triumphed.

3. The method of attack (vv. 3-9). Since, as the Redeemer, Christ sustains to mankind a three-fold relationship—Son of man, Son of God, and Messiah—each relationship was made a ground of attack.

a. As the Son of man (vv. 3, 4). The appeal was made to the instinct of hunger. Having been forty days and nights without food as a normal man, Jesus had a craving appetite. While the appetite was not sinful, to have satisfied it in a wrong way would have been sin.

b. As the Son of God (vv. 5-7).—It was to test whether this personality which had taken upon itself humanity, was divine. The devil quoted from a messianic Psalm to induce Jesus to presume upon God's care. God really does care for his own, but to neglect common precaution, to do the uncalculated for thing, just to put God's promise to a test, is to sin and to fail.

c. As the Messiah (vv. 8, 9).—Christ's mission as the Messiah was to recover this world from the devil. The devil offered to surrender to him on the simple condition that Jesus bow to the devil, thus obviating the necessity of the cross with its shame and suffering.

4. The defense (vv. 4, 7, 10). The instrument of defense was the word of God. Christ met the enemy each time and repulsed him with "It is written." Each time he quoted from Deuteronomy, the book which higher critics would discredit.

5. The issue (v. 11). The enemy was completely routed. The strong man was bound, making the spoiling of his house possible.

God Greater Than Man
We must learn to set God above our own laws, not that He will reverse them, but use them as we know not how. We are not to think that where we see no possibility God sees none, that when all human skill has been fruitlessly spent there is no more that God can do.

EVERYDAY NEW YORK

BY O. O. MCINTYRE

NEW YORK—Purely personal pipe: Every fellow I know who talks to you with feet on his desk suffers a pronounced inferiority. And some of the most intelligent letters have come from butlers. A fabulous legend is that Mrs. Pat Campbell takes the hide off every person she meets. She's often shy.

When I watch an expert tap dancer I like to imagine it is. Nothing is quite so fascinating as Joseph Hergesheimer's protruding tooth. When my Dad used to swing me up for a goodnight hug, he'd yell "Whoopie!" My evening collar wings are minstrel sized. Edna Ferber can dish up the best dialogue.

John Erskine's piano playing suggests wild horses down a sun-baked plateau. Wonder what Ogden Reid carries in that omnipresent briefcase—editors? No writer can sing you between the eyes like Sinclair Lewis. In "Main Street," when the doctor was gone he spoke of the house as "listeningly quiet."

Far back an memory goes I wanted to be a writer. I regard Robert Rubin as the most astute of all judges of moving picture technique. The grandest description of interior decorating is the Periscope's: "A bit of late General Grant and early Pullman." I've never been sued.

Nothing frightens me like the tin-kle of a bicycle bell suddenly from behind. I can't keep from calling an admiral an "admirable." How conspicuous to walk through a large hotel's busy kitchen. The only address to stick in memory is Sherlock Holmes': 221B Baker street. All my letters of courtesy were written on stationery swiped from the Gibson House in Cincinnati. My favorite small town editor Squire Mauck.

During executive newspaper days I fired three Harvard men. With a mean sort of sadistic glee. Cuba is the only foreign country I never cared to visit. Dickens is the most exquisitely articulate of all authors. The bravest I ever felt was walking through the vicous red-light of Havre late at night alone. P. S. I had lost my guide. Chauncey Depew was the best dressed of all elderly New Yorkers.

Lee Tracy's breeziness would be a great loss to the screen. Three nights of grand reading: "The Man of The Renaissance." Arthur Somers Roche is the only person I know to quit drinking who doesn't try to convert others to teetotalism. Passing the George M. Cohan theater somehow always recalls the throbbing quiver in Wilda Bennett's throat when she sang. On slaty, drizzly days I think of Gloucester wharves. Something nice about the companionship of Burns and Allen. The most piercing voice over the phone is Roy W. Howard's.

The most finished amateur magician is Hamish McLaren. A nobody ever put on a stage boor comparable to Bert Wheeler's in "The Follies." Roy Atwell is the only person to touch me off with a laugh out loud or the radio. I hate surprises, beets, new shoes and people who are familiar on short acquaintance. My father weighed 286 pounds.

I can on a typewriter imitate the clickety-click of a dinky French train passing Rouen and Nantes. And I feel myself slipping over Joan Bennett's grand movie acting. Oppenheim can turn out more exciting tales and trash than any mystery writer of the day. Never knew an undertaker who didn't reach a ripe old age.

It can on a typewriter imitate the clickety-click of a dinky French train passing Rouen and Nantes. And I feel myself slipping over Joan Bennett's grand movie acting. Oppenheim can turn out more exciting tales and trash than any mystery writer of the day. Never knew an undertaker who didn't reach a ripe old age.

The only city editor I remember with affection is Robert Emmet MacAlarney. Hope Williams plumped for her high pedestal for me with that ranch-house subtlety in her play. After all! Favorite all time stage name—Truly Shattuck. I've never endorsed an advertised article for money.

Short Shaving: Queen Victoria wanted no black mourning and was buried in white, believing death would re-unite her with her "beloved Albert" . . . Mrs. Cyrus McCormick denies buying a \$75,000 sable coat . . . Rudy Vallee recently introduced Lois Moran as Polly Moran . . . Ninety-eight per cent of America's "breach of promise suits" are blackmail . . . And a prominent jurist says two out of every five lawyers would be disbarred in any other country in the world . . . Voltaire cried: "I was never ruined but twice—once when I gained a law suit, and once when I lost one."

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Proteins of Immense Value

Their High Importance in Daily Diet Is a Matter Which Under No Circumstances Must Be Overlooked in the Planning of Menus.

"What's become of protein?" I heard a man say the other day. "It seems to me I never hear them mentioned any more or see them in print since vitamins have become so popular." Perhaps we have neglected talking about protein recently, but it is still just as important a part of the menu as it ever was.

It doesn't seem as necessary for us to stress this importance because most of us who have enough to spend for food are quite likely to get plenty of it in the daily diet, of which it is a most important part, because we depend upon protein to repair the daily wear and tear on the tissues, which go on continually. Children who are building new tissue must have a larger proportion of protein in their food than the grown-ups need. This extra supply is usually, as it should be, in the form of milk. When adults drink milk they take it not so much on this account, but because of its contributions of minerals and vitamins.

Meats, fish, eggs and cheese, besides milk, are the animal foods which provide us with protein. Among the vegetable foods we find the largest contributors are nuts, dried beans, peas and lentils. Bread and cereals give us a worthwhile portion of protein, but most other vegetable foods are lacking. We have changed and rechanged our attitude toward the amount of protein necessary and advisable for diets. It used to be thought it was necessary to provide energy, and this quality was described by the general adjective "strengthening"—whatever that means.

After serious nutrition research work began, it was found that starches, sugars and fats furnished energy, and just as satisfactorily and more efficiently. Also that after the body had used what protein it needed to repair the tissues it was able to burn the rest as fuel for energy. The American nutritionists felt that a smaller proportion of protein was essential than did the German workers. Then came the theory that it was unwise to take more than 10 per cent of the calories in a day in the form of protein.

Recent research work, such as that undertaken by the Explorer Steffen, when he lived for a year on a diet of meat, which, of course, furnished protein and fat, has seemed to show only that the larger amount is not harmful. We, however, recommend that the proportion of protein be kept moderate, as much for economic reasons as in the interests of health. Protein foods are more expensive than the so-called "energy" foods. The normal diet is so much more interesting and attractive when it is "balanced" with protein, fat and carbohydrates.

Just a word about the comparative

value of vegetable and animal protein. The latter are more efficient and while it is possible to get what we need from vegetables, our diet is too bulky unless milk is excepted from the class of animal protein.

So-called vegetarians usually admit milk, eggs and sometimes cheese to a place on the menu.

Crab Bisque.
1 pound canned crab
1 pint milk
1 slice onion
2 tablespoons butter
1/4 cup flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
Pepper
Nutmeg

To meat add onion, salt, pepper and beaten eggs. Crumble crackers and mix with meat mixture. Shape in cone-shaped croquettes. Put a portion of fat on top of each. Place on greased baking dish. Bake, covered in moderate oven, 375 degrees F., twenty to thirty minutes. Serve hot with cream.

Oven Croquettes.

1 pound chopped meat
1 small onion, minced
Salt and pepper
2 eggs
1 cup lake crackers
1 cup tomato sauce
2 tablespoons fat

To meat add onion, salt, pepper and beaten eggs. Crumble crackers and mix with meat mixture. Shape in cone-shaped croquettes. Put a portion of fat on top of each. Place on greased baking dish. Bake, covered in moderate oven, 375 degrees F., twenty to thirty minutes. Serve garnished with a sprig of parsley in the top of each and surround with hot tomato sauce.

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Scallop Crab.
1/2 cup canned crab
1 pint milk
1 slice onion
2 tablespoons butter
1/4 cup flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
Pepper
Nutmeg

Rub crab meat through sieve. Scald milk with onion. Add crab meat, butter and flour rubbed together. Add seasoning.

Pecan Pudding.

1 cup soft bread crumbs
2 cups scalded milk
1 tablespoon shortening
1 cup pecans (cut)
1 cup chopped seeded raisins or dates

1/2 teaspoon salt
2 eggs yolks
1/2 cup sugar
1 lemon, juice, and grated rind
3 stiffly beaten egg whites

Mix bread crumbs, milk shortening,

peanut butter, salt, sugar, lemon juice and rind, eggs, sugar, lemon juice and rind of lemon. When well blended, add raisins or dates. Mix thoroughly; then fold in whites of eggs. Pour into buttered individual molds and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees F., twenty to thirty minutes. Serve hot with cream.

Trifle in Fad-Oot.

The toy that seems to have gone completely by the board is the tricycle, and by tricycle we don't mean velocipede. We mean the tricycle your sister had, with the two big rear wheels and the one little front wheel and the awfully frame which gave it its ladylike appearance.

The 1938 catalogue featured tricycles, but you never see one today. It took little girls many years to discover that the tricycle was a mechanically inefficient device requiring four times the steam to make it go that it ought to, but they finally found out.—The New Yorker.

Course in Smiling New Idea in French Schools

A schoolmistress in France is giving her pupils, aged from twelve to fourteen, a course in smiling. An inspector who paid a surprise visit to the school found one class all smiles and asked the teacher what the lesson was. He was told it was "the hour for smiling," although no lessons in such a subject appeared on the school syllabus. When the education minister learned of the innovation, he commanded the teacher and suggested that courses in smiling be introduced in secondary schools throughout the republic.

Those who are opposed to new fads and fads in education, and who believe that boys and girls in the lower grades should devote nearly all their time to studying the three "R's," will not approve of this change in the educational system. Children do not have to be taught to smile, they will contend. It is just as natural for them to smile as it is for them to run and play.

But it is true, as this French schoolmistress says, that smiling is a beautiful thing, adding to the charm of life.

It is a much more beautiful thing than a frown. It is a far more beautiful thing than arithmetic or geography or spelling. And when has there ever been a time when a smile was worth as much as it is today? When was there ever a greater need for lessons in smiling? Everywhere it has become more difficult than it once was for people to face their problems with a cheerful smile. Sometimes it is even difficult for children.

Better than lessons in smiling would be to give parents and children of all countries a new feeling of confidence, security and happiness. But while we are waiting for this, why not command, as the French minister of education does, schoolmistress who is brave enough and light-hearted enough to smile herself and teach her pupils to smile? When children smile, older people will smile, France may become a smiling nation, and soon the whole world may be, like Mrs. Fezzwig, "one vast, substantial smile." —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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Those who bandy the name of Bril-Savarin, connoisseur of the pleasure of the table, to shame our American bill of fare would do well to quote his chapter on the American turkey and how he is basted and cooked.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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tossed the pieces to the audience. . . . The fight that followed is still fresh in the minds of some of the Berliners of the show world.

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